

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Upstairs rooms with bath. Phone 394.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; bath, lights, etc. Phone 169.

FOR RENT—After September 1, the building now occupied by M. Donnell's racket store, next door to postoffice. See Frank Myers at Myers Hardware Company's.

FOR RENT—Two cottages, close in, on West Moseley street; city water and lights. Mrs. E. B. Roberts.

HOTEL BRYAN ARRIVALS

H. C. Angell, Texarkana.
E. J. Olive, Chicago.
T. L. Bell, Dallas.
F. P. Willish, Dallas.
F. T. Childers, Fort Worth.
H. D. Chapman, Fort Worth.
S. Mathis, Houston.
R. K. Barton, Waco.
J. B. Atkinson, Waco.
Frank Fitzpatrick, Waco.
J. B. Weems, Houston.
Mrs. W. B. Thorning, Houston.
Mrs. W. F. Thorning, Houston.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Foyle, Houston.
H. N. Vinal, Washington, D. C.
E. E. Bryan Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
W. D. Harris, St. Louis, Mo.
H. L. Corbett, St. Louis, Mo.
G. Miller, Houston.
J. G. Tooles, Mart.
Gregg Standiford, Taylor.
J. C. Hastings, Thrall.
D. C. Kelly, Houston.
Clark, Providence, R. I.
C. M. Taliaferro, Houston.
D. M. Detsel, Houston.
A. M. Melvin, Austin.
J. L. O'Bannon, Tennessee.
William Bassey, Waco.
Miss Etta Peters, Galveston.
J. W. Roseless, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. Epstein, Louisville, Ky.

AS THE NEWS BREAKS

(By Associated Press.)
CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Aug. 9.—A 4 has been set as the date for the official opening of traffic over the new Nueces County causeway, which has been built from Corpus Christi across Nueces Bay to Portland, a distance of 8,500 feet. The causeway is nearly a replica of the Galveston causeway. Among the celebrations planned is an endurance run under auspices of the San Antonio Automobile Club to Corpus Christi.

GRAND SALINE, Tex., Aug. 9.—

DR. MOFFETT'S
TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDER
FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH BOX FOR
Cholera Infantum, Dysentery,
Cholera Morbus, Worms,
Diarrhoea and Constipation.
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MOTHER'S BOOK All About the Baby
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

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SUNDAY AUGUST 15th

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on Earth



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W. T. JAMES

The twelfth annual Socialist encampment of Texas began here today to continue through August 14. The main features of the program will be three speeches daily on Socialism, a series of baseball games between two negro semi-professional teams and exhibits of farm products and mechanical devices.

HARLINGEN, Tex., Aug. 9.—The Union Market System, an organization of about 800 farmers in this section, called its annual meeting to be held here today. The organization has eight bonded warehouses in the lower Rio Grande section.

DALLAS, Tex., Aug. 9.—The semi-annual meeting of the Texas Veterinary Surgeons' Association was held here today.

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 9.—The State Election Board will meet September 2 to canvass returns of the special State election of July 24 on six constitutional amendments, all of which were defeated. The board is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State. Only about half the counties have sent in their returns to date to the Secretary of State. In many counties no election was held. So comparatively slight was the interest in this election that it is said out of \$50,000 qualified voters in Texas, probably not more than 150,000 cast ballots. The vote in the country districts was generally heavy against the amendments.

NATIONAL FORESTS
TAKE IN \$2,500,000

Timber Sale, Grazing and Other Receipts Show Gain of \$40,000.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The National forests turned into the United States treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly \$2,500,000, an increase of more than \$40,000 over the receipts of the previous year, according to a statement just issued by the Forest Service. The timber sales, which amounted to \$1,164,000, yielded on account of the depressed condition of the lumber market about \$79,000 less than those of the previous fiscal year, but the gain was made possible by larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts, which totaled \$1,125,000, increased \$127,000 over last year, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite \$90,000, showed an increase of nearly \$42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentine privileges on the National forests to drop to about \$9,000, as against nearly \$15,000 last year. The sale of special use permits, under which all sorts of enterprises, from appliers to whaling stations, are operated on the forests, yielded nearly \$78,000, an increase of \$9,000 over last year. There was a decrease of nearly \$57,000 in the revenue derived by the settlement of trespass cases in which government timber had been cut without intent to defraud, the revenue from this source being only a little more than \$3,000. More than \$7,000, however, was collected from other timber trespass cases. Grazing trespass cases yielded nearly \$6,000, an increase of about \$1,000; occu-

pancy trespass cases, which occurred in only one of the seven forest districts, turned in something less than \$250; about \$60 was derived from turpentine trespass cases, and \$660 from fire trespass cases, the latter being more than \$7,000 less than the amount collected in the previous fiscal year for damage to government property through fires carelessly or wilfully started in or near National forests.

DR. ALLEN TUPPER
BACK FROM MEXICO

(By Associated Press.)
Laredo, Tex., Aug. 9.—Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, noted advocate of peace, today arrived from Mexico, where he has sojourned for several weeks. He departed immediately for San Antonio, after refusing to comment on the Mexican situation.

NEW YORK BAY BY DAY.
By CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

New York, Aug. 9.—Where is the bathing suit going to stop?

No definite answer has yet been found to this interesting question, but if the bathing suit keeps up its present gait it seems destined to stop where Eve began. Something very like the fig leaf era has already been reached by the beach girls this summer, in the opinion of certain disappearing—and approving—male critics.

Perhaps the bare-legged ladies who promenade on the glass bridge in a Broadway art institute last winter are responsible for the meagerly clad mermaids of the present season. Perhaps Dame Fashion relied on torrid weather to excuse her 'orrid assaults upon the canons of modesty. Perhaps the abbreviated nether garments are but the flowering of that feminine logic which exists, though all men deny it, and which said complacently last spring, "street dresses and ball dresses are ten inches shorter than usual—bathing dresses shall be likewise."

Anyway, Daddy Neptune—if he is like other front row daddies—must be having the treat of his immortal and not excessively Puritanical life. At that, he has nothing on the life guards, beach cops and various amateur guardians of public morality who are watching the female bathing population around Manhattan just now. To say that said population has nothing on would be going too far or, at least, too fast. But it is obvious that the bathing girl of 1915 wants but little here below nor wants that little long.

The humble, modest bloomer is no more. The full, baggy garment, gathered securely below the kneecap and designed to defy the ruffling wind or wave has yielded place to tights or pantalettes. The costume on sale by the score in New York shops consists of a single garment, cut low in the neck, back and front, sleeveless or with the merest frill at the arm eye, shirred, belted or sashed at the waist and so cut as to follow closely the outline of the figure, with a skirt ending somewhere between the waist and the knee. With this the customer is told to wear a pair of tights.

Strictly one-piece bathing suits are forbidden on the beaches near New York. Nevertheless they are to be seen. A personable young woman in a low-cut, sleeveless black silk sheath, which fitted her as closely as a mermaid's skin, enjoyed herself and provided enjoyment at a popular and populous shore resort the other afternoon. (Name will NOT be furnished on request—but she was there!)

Half portion stockings are startling the fishes this year. The women have borrowed the fashionable hosiery for children, which stops midway between knee and ankle. A few of the dear absent-minded creatures forget to put on any stockings at all. In combination with the short skirts these arrangements mean that—but do let us leave something to the imagination, which is more than the 1915 bathing suit will do.

Ancient Diamonds.
The discoverer of diamonds is unknown. From references in Exodus it is apparent that the diamond was a precious stone in Egypt in those early times, and even before that it was known in India, where probably it was first obtained. The name is derived from the Greek word "adamas," meaning "unsubduable."

From Pliny, a writer of the first century, we learn that the diamond was regarded as the most valuable of all things and only a few kings ever could afford to buy them. But as no means of artificial polishing had been discovered the stone depreciated in value, so that the ruby and the emerald became more precious. The discovery by Lodwig van Berghem in 1476 of a mode of polishing and cutting it at once returned this gem to the first place among precious stones.—Chicago Herald.

Reminiscence of a Star.
My first experience with professional life was at the Empire theater. The dressing rooms there were all on the right side of the stage, with the exception of one in a remote corner, which was given me. I had been told that in a regular company the actors were notified at the half hour, the quarter hour and the overture; but, as it happened, there was no overture on that occasion. I didn't want to go on without being called and seem to be an amateur, and they forgot all about me until I was missing from the scene, and I was sent for what might be mildly termed a hurry. It was a very hot afternoon in May, and I was sitting "made up" with my hat on and a negligee instead of a dress. Distractedly throwing on a skirt and seizing a feather boa and a jacket I dashed for the stage and entered through the lake, much to the amusement of the audience and the consternation of the manager, who told me what he thought of me, and I was ill for a week with mortification and decided to abandon forever a profession fraught with such perils.—Margaret Anglin in American Magazine.

New York's Volunteer Firemen.
Before the paid fire department system was installed in New York there were among the volunteers some of the most powerful politicians in the city. Richard Croker belonged to the "big six," of which William M. Tweed was the organizer and foreman. Success in fire fighting opened upon a career in politics. No body of men had more social affairs than the volunteer firemen. There were parades of fire companies, chowder parties, picnics, annual balls, water throwing contests and at times bitter fights between the rival organizations. So intense was the political feeling at times that it was related that when Chief of Engineers James Gulick was removed from office for political reasons men who received the news when they were fighting a fire quit their work and could only be induced to return when they were deceived into believing that the rumor was false.

The legislature passed the law creating the paid fire department on March 30, 1863.—New York Times.

Shooting Civilians.
According to the laws of war, any civilian who is found with arms in his possession is liable to be shot without mercy. Although this seems a very severe rule it is absolutely necessary for the safeguarding of the whole civilian population.

The rules of war say that no men will be recognized as combatants unless they wear a distinguishing badge, which can be easily recognized. If it were not for this any number of men could at any time band themselves together and say they were belligerents. If this were allowed therefore invading troops would safeguard themselves against surprises by killing every man in villages through which they marched.

This particular rule is so stringent that even a noncombatant who took up arms to defend his wife against some drunken soldier would be liable to be shot.—London Opinion.

Just Once.
It was Charley's first game of golf. His patient friend had taken him sadly around the eighteen holes and watched him hack the ball into small bits and cut up the green as though it had been plowed by shrapnel. After the game Charley and his patient friend were talking to a few of the golfers on the clubhouse veranda.

"That was a beautiful shot you made this afternoon, Charley," said his patient friend.

Charley brightened up and flushed happily, while the young woman looked at him admiringly. "Which one?" he asked eagerly.

"Why," said the patient friend, "the time you hit the ball!"—Chicago Tribune.

The First Patent on Matches.
Before 1833, when wooden matches with phosphorus were made in Vienna, people were dependent upon flint and steel to secure a light. The first patent for a phosphorus match in the United States was taken out in 1836 by A. D. Phillips of Springfield, Mass. For many years people refused to use them, but by 1845 the ill smelling and clumsy old tinder boxes were generally discarded and are preserved, like snuff boxes, as curiosities.

Rainbow Currency.
The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100 ruble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow, blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism. In the center in bold relief is a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving on the note is in dark and light brown ink.

Puzzled.
"I can't understand why they appointed Wombat on that banking board."
"Why, he understands all about banking."
"And that's why I can't understand the appointment."—Kansas City Journal.

No Empty Compliment.
Miss Phortee—I told Mr. Beach I was twenty-eight, and he said I didn't look it. Her Brother—Well, you don't; you haven't looked it for twelve years.—Boston Transcript.

He'd Had Experience.
Her (reading)—And so they were married, and that was the last of their trouble. Him (sotto voce)—You don't not least.—Exchange.

The Way to Conquer.
"Till master it," said the ax, and his blows fell heavily on the iron.
But every blow made his edge more blunt till he ceased to strike.
"Leave it to me," said the saw, and with his relentless teeth he worked backward and forward on its surface till they were all worn down and broken, and he fell aside.

"Ha, ha!" said the hammer. "I knew you wouldn't succeed. I'll show you the way."

But at the first fierce stroke off flew his head, and the iron remained as before.

"Shall I try?" asked the soft, small flame.
They all despised the flame, but he curled gently round the iron and embraced it, and never left it till it melted under his irresistible influence.

There are hearts hard enough to resist the force of wrath, the malice of persecution and the fury of pride so as to make their acts recoil on their adversaries; but there is a power stronger than any of those, and hard indeed is the heart that can resist love.—St. Joseph News Press.

Peru.
Peru is the abundance of her minerals is the real treasure chest of South America. The country has a territorial extension of upward of 600,000 square miles. Callao, the chief port, by the ocean route through the Panama canal is within 300 miles as near to New York as the City of Mexico by rail. The Amazon port of Iquitos, 2,100 miles from Lima, is reached in shorter time by steamers from New York than by the overland journey from Lima, the capital. The country, which has about 4,000,000 inhabitants, is divided into three distinct zones, with as many varieties of climate, products and soil. These are the coast zone, the sierra or mountain zone, which includes the great tablelands and valleys of the Andes, and the montane or forest region, which stretches from the eastern slopes of the Andes to the vast river basin of the interior. Peru's resources are both agricultural and mineral. The principal agricultural export products are rubber, cotton, cane sugar and alpaca wool.—Exchange.

The Venerable Microbe.
Just to think, the microbe has been in this terrestrial sphere twenty millions of years! Disease germs that now afflict humanity have been discovered in the fossils of the earliest life on earth. There was a belief that bacteria were a modern pest, and they came just in time to plague mankind. But why should they exist before? What was the object of their insignificant lives? This question science answers by saying that they first came to assist in the decomposition of the calcareous rocks. This certainly was a more honorable mission than to scare people in later days into the use of special drinking cups and to set up great government bulwarks to resist their imaginary fury. The microbe was formerly an honorable and useful citizen, but now he has fallen from his high estate.—Columbus Journal.

Instinct Versus Reason.
There has been current in England of recent years a reaction against reason, an avowed worship of instinct and tradition and even prejudice. The doctrines of this reaction are in themselves fascinating, and they have been preached by fascinating writers. The way of instinct and old habit is so full of ease, so facile and strong and untrodden! Look at the faces of men who are wrapped up in some natural and instinctive purpose. Look at a dog chasing his prey, a lover pursuing his beloved, a band of vigorous men advancing to battle, a crowd of friends drinking and laughing. That shows us, say the writers aforesaid, what life can be and what it ought to be. "Let us not think and question," they say. "Let us be healthy and direct, not fret against the main current of instinctive feeling and tradition."

In matters of art such a habit of mind may be valuable. In matters of truth or of conduct it is, I believe, as disastrous as it is alluring.—Gilbert Murray in Atlantic.

Dangerous Nitroglycerin.
Nitroglycerin is a fearfully dangerous explosive and at a temperature of only 100 degrees—that is, very little more than the warmth of the human body—it begins to decompose.

Tons of nitroglycerin are turned out every day, for it is the explosive from which gun cotton is made. But all the mixing vats are artificially cooled by coils of cold water pipes.

The cleaner nitroglycerin is made the less the danger. Consequently it undergoes any number of washings before it is fit for use. In the earlier days of its manufacture nitroglycerin waste water was allowed to run away through open drains, or into streams. It was not realized that this waste constituted a source of danger until, one day, a flash of lightning, striking ground near a factory, which was soaked with this compound, caused a fearful explosion. A cavity twenty feet deep was blown in the earth, and the factory itself, although fully 200 yards away, was practically demolished.—London Answers.

Favors.
Stella—What were the favors at her dinner? Bella—Well, all the guests thought they did her a favor by coming, and she thought they did her a favor by leaving.—New York Sun.

Thoughtful Husband.
She—Are you wearing those pretty suspenders I gave you for your birthday, George? He—No, dear; I was afraid the nail I'm using as a button would rust 'em.—Yonkers Statesman.

VOLCANO IS IN
FULL ERUPTION

(By Associated Press.)

Seward, Alaska, Aug. 9.—Ravioff volcano, on the Alaskan peninsula, was reported in full eruption on the night of July 23, and the Katmai volcano was smoking. This was reported today by a ship captain arriving from the Bering Sea.

It is said that familiarity breeds contempt, yet a lot of people seem to be on good terms with themselves.

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RETURN

On sale for evening train Saturday, August 14, and morning trains Sunday, August 15, good to return up to Monday, August 16. Last train leaves Galveston 9:30 p. m. No reduction for children and no baggage allowed. Summer rate \$5.85, round trip, limit Oct. 31. Stop-overs allowed at Houston in either direction within final limit on both rates.

S. H. HARRIS,
Ticket Agent.
Bryan, Texas, August 9.